

OGIRLACI, V., ing.; GAUBE, R., ing.; PINK, H., ing.

Fighting coal dust by injecting high pressure water in work
at the Anina Mining Enterprise. Rev min 13 no.8:375-378
Ag '62.

PINK, M.N., inzh.; DEMIDOV, V.K., inzh.; RAGAZINA, M.F., nauchnyy red.;
DANILOV, V.M., red.

[Methods for calculating the stability of pit sides in open-cut
mining] O metodakh rascheta ustoichivosti otkosov otkrytykh
gornykh vyrabotok. Moskva, TSentr.biuro tekhn.inform., 1960.
47 p. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Moscow. Gosudarstvennyy proyektnyy institut "Fundamentproyekt."
(Strip mining) (Soil mechanics)

PINK, M. N., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Research into the interaction of ships with piercing continuous structures upon mooring." Moscow, 1960. 31 pp with charts; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education RSFSR, Moscow Order of Labor Red Banner Construction Engineering Inst im V. V. Kuybyshev); 200 copies; price not given; (KL, 17-60, 158)

PIN, N. N., 1958

On 10/10/58 the above-mentioned vessel with a pilot was
seen by the Sp. Int. No. 1, 24:258-280 159. (P. 11)

ANCHEV, N. (Bolgarskaya Narodnaya Respublika, Sofiya, bul. Vitosha, 43);
PINKAS, A. (Bolgarskaya Narodnaya Respublika, Sofiya, ul. A. Kunchev,
15)

Diagnosis and treatment of mediastinal tumors. Vop. onk. 10
no.5:31-37 '64. (MIRA 18:8)

ANCHEV, N., dotsent; PINKAS, A.

Plastic surgery of blood vessels with Bulgarian alloplastic material. Khirurgiia 15 no.7:585-590 '62.

1. Visssh voennomeditsinski institut. Nachalnik: prof.
G. Krustinov.

(BLOOD VESSEL PROSTHESES)

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971) using a Shimadzu 1010 spectrophotometer. The concentration of chlorophylls was expressed in mg g⁻¹ of dry weight.

.....

See also SUBJECT-INDEX and 140 Eastern references.

PINKAS, A.; DECHEN, I.

Fattening pigs with whey. p. 18.
(Kooferativno Zemedele, Vol. (11) no. 6, June 1957. Sofia, Bulgaria)

SC: Monthly List of East European Accessions (211 11, Vol. 6, no. 11, October 1957. Incl.

PINKAS, Avram

Meat of farm animals, and problem of improving its quality.
Selkskostop nauka 1 no.6:671-678 '62.

PINK, Ya., inzhener-santekhnik (Tallin)

More about water leaks. Zhizn.-krm. khoz. 11 no.9:23-24 S '61.
(MIRA 14:11)

(Plumbing)

L 7683-66

ACC NR: AP6000935

SOURCE CODE: BU/0017/65/020/002/0013/0019

AUTHOR: Vasilov, N. (Assistant professor; Colonel); Tsankov, N. (Lt. Colonel);
Pirkas, A. (Lt. Colonel)

10
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Early complications following resection of the stomach

SOURCE: Voenno-meditsinsko delo, no. 2, 1965, 13-19

TOPIC TAGS: digestive system, gastroenterology, surgery

ABSTRACT: [Author's Russian summary, modified]: The article analyzes early complications after resection of the stomachs of 375 patients. Most of the complications consisted of disturbances of the evacuatory function -- in 91 cases. They were treated conservatively with good results. One of them required repeated laparotomy and examination of the anastomosis. The most severe complications were those with prolapse of the anastomosis and sutures of the duodenal stump -- a total of 2.61%. The immediate postoperative mortality was 3.08% of the total: 0.90% in excision of an ulcer and 20.50% in openings of the stomach on account of malignant tumors of the stomach. Orig. art. has: 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none / OTH REF: 001 / SOV REF: 004

Cord 1/2

0701 2135

PINKAS, Avram, starshi nauchen sutrudnik

Pig breeding in Denmark. Selskostop nauka 3 no. 1:63-68
'64.

PINKAS, Avram

~~Studies of the carcass qualities of the Bulgarian white pig.~~
Zelskoston nauka 2 no.7:821-828 '63.

BULGARIA / Farm Animals. Sheep and Goats.

Q-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 14, 1956, No 64499

Author : Georgiyev, Isay; Pinkas, Avram

Inst : Not given

Title : Fattening of Swine with Whey

Orig Pub : Kooperat. zemedelnye, 1957, No. 6, 29

Abstract : Feeding whey to young pigs permitted to save 111.78 kg. of concentrates and 121 kg. of green roughages per each animal during the fattening period. When fattening pigs with whey, per k kg. of gain 5.83 kg. feed units and 532 g. of digestible protein were required, while in the control group 6.19 kg. feed units and 566 g. of digestible protein were used, respectively.

Card 1/1

PINKAS, A.

Feeding and taking care of winter and spring farrows. p.19.
KOOPERATIVNO ZEMELSHEDENIE, Sofiya, Vol. 11, no. 2, Feb. 1956

SC: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (BRANK), LC, Vol. 5, A. 5 June 1956, Incl.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PINKAS, Jan, MVDr, CSc

Prague

Brno, Veterinarstvi, No 3, [March] 1967, pp 110-111

"Current state of research on radiation of food in Belgium."

189-C. Reduction of Pyrrhotite Ore
by Pyrite, Coke, Sulfur Dioxide, or
Ferrous Sulfate. (In Polish.) M. Peres
and K. Finkas. *Prace Badawcze Glowno-
nego Instytutu Metalurgii i Odlewnic-
two.* v. 2, no. 2, 1960, p. 187-198.

Difficulties involved in use of py-
rite, coke, or SO_2 for this reduction.
Advantages of use of hydrated fer-
rous sulfate (available from waste
pickling solutions). Conditions nec-
essary for quantitative reduction of
 MnO_2 to $MnSO_4$ were established.
Difficulties connected with separa-
tion of $Fe(OH)_3$ were eliminated. A
complete scheme for production of
electrolytic Mn is proposed includ-
ing reduction of ore, purification of
solution, and regeneration of NH_4 .
10 ref. (C23, Ab, Mn)

PINKAS, Karol

Research on the possibility of recovering metals occurring in waste
ores. Nukleonika / no. 2:127-133 '61.

1. Instytut Badan Jadrowych. PAN, Warszawa, Zaklad Technologicznej Fizyki.

P/046/61/006/002/002/002
D217/D303

AUTHOR: Pinkas, Karol

TITLE: Recovery of precious metals associated with uranium ores ✓

PERIODICAL: Nukleonika, v. 6, no. 2, 1961, 127 - 133

TEXT: A method of simultaneous recovery of uranium and copper from domestic carbonaceous ore aimed at lowering the costs of uranium production is described. Behavior of Cu compounds during leaching with H_2SO_4 was also investigated to amplify the work carried out by the Instytut badań jądrowych (Institute of Nuclear Research). Domestic carbonaceous ore is difficult to refine due mainly to the low solubility of the U minerals in the acid and solution of various organic compounds during leaching. Behavior of the ore from different layers of the deposit with H_2SO_4 is tabulated. The effects of leaching temperature and time, oxidizing agents, amount of acid and temperature of ignition were studied on 100 - 1500 g samples. Some of these results are tabulated. The low yields are ascribed to the absence of an

Card 1/ 4

P 047/51/006/002/ 52/002
D017 D303

Recovery of precious metals...

oxidizing agent and deficiency of H_2SO_4 and ignition of the ore at $900^\circ C$ was shown to hinder the leaching process. Leaching of unignited ore with H_2SO_4/FeS is effective and yields the optimum pH(1) for the precipitation cementation of Cu; this however requires 31 g $H_2SO_4/100$ g of ore. Cu precipitation was carried out with iron or zinc scrap, at $85^\circ C$, for 5 hours from a solution containing 500 mg Cu/l. 95% yields were obtained and no interference was experienced from the FeS. Precipitated Cu was analyzed spectrographically and found to contain a number of rare metals. The experiments were repeated on a larger scale, processing ~300 kg of ore (grain size = 0.25 mm H_2SO_4 = 106 g/l, liquid to solid phase ratio = 1.3, leaching time = 12 hrs. at $92^\circ C$) in acid resistant vats, with stirring. Cu was precipitated at pH 1, over 8 hrs. at $80^\circ C$. It is estimated that 1 KgU and ~1.7 Kg Cu may be extracted from 1 ton of ore in the least favorable case. A flow diagram of the process is shown in Fig. 1. The author concludes by suggesting that certain side products may eventually become sources of rare elements which have escaped detection in.

Card 2/4

Recovery of precious metals...

P/046/41 076 12 1017/002
D217/D303

the crude ore due to high dispersion. There are 1 figure, 2 tables and 8 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications are as follows: Proceedings of the International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. Vol. 9 Production Technology of the materials used for Nuclear Energy. N.Y. 1956 United Nations; Proceedings of the second United Nations International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. Vol. 3 Processing of Raw Materials. Geneva 1958 United Nations; D.R. George: "Travels in Ore Processing. Reading 1958" Addison - Wesley Publishing Co.

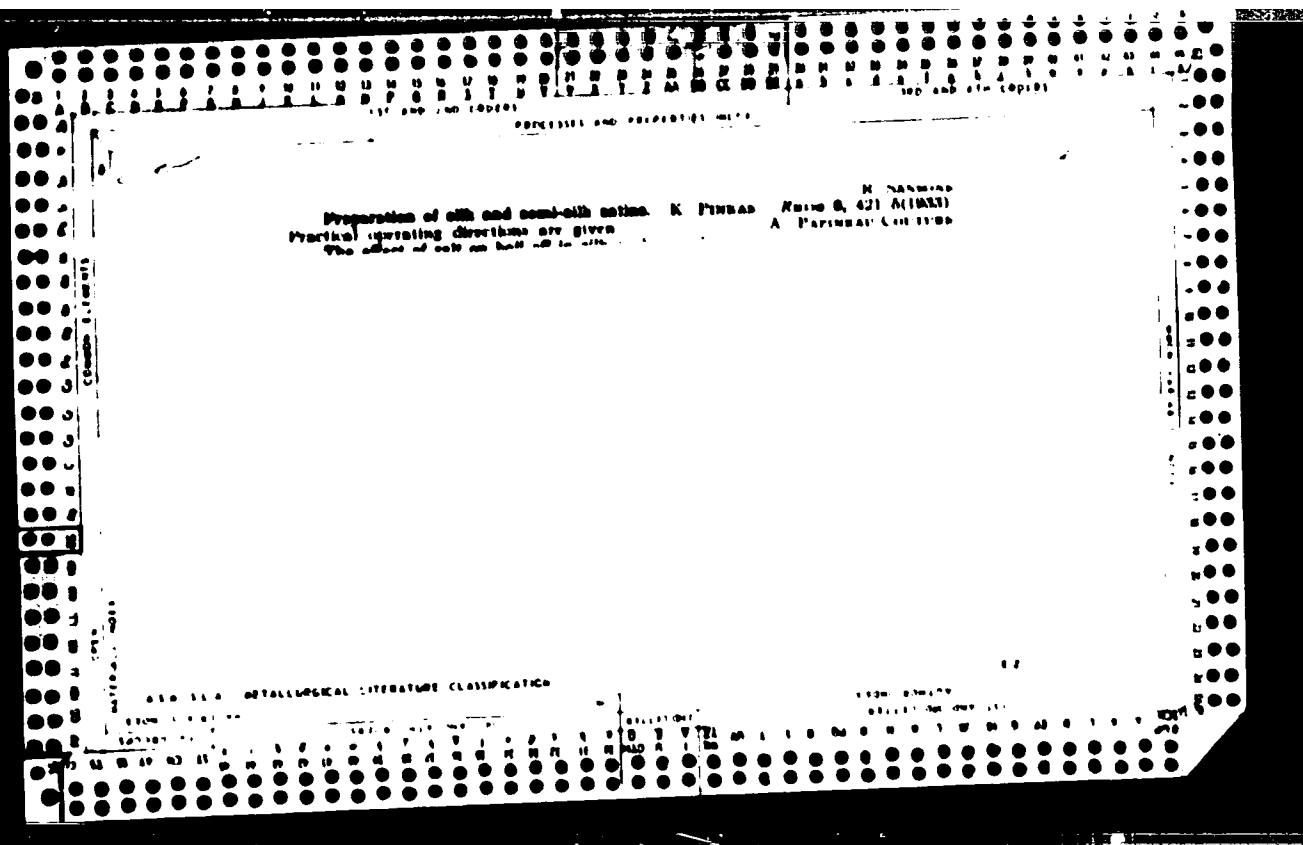
ASSOCIATION: Instytut badań jądrowych PAN, Warszawa, Zakład technologii chemicznej (Institute of Nuclear Research PAS, Warsaw. Department of Technology)

SUBMITTED: November, 1961

PINKAS, K.

"Dressing Ores in Thick Ore and Water Mixtures." p. 63 (HUTNIK, Vol. 20, No. 2, Feb. 1953)
Warszawa

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Library of Congress, Vol. 2, No. 10,
October 1953. Unclassified.



5 7

The Reduction of Pyrolusite Ore by Pyrites, Coke, Sulphur Dioxide or by Ferrous Sulphate. M. peres and K. Pankas. (Prace Badawcze Glognege Instytutu Metalurgii i Odlewnictwa, 1950, No. 3, pp. 187-195). (In Polish). A short survey of existing methods of reducing manganese dioxide is given and investigation of reduction of pyrolusite ore by pyrites, coke, sulphur dioxide, and ferrous sulphate is described.—V. G.

ADD-51.6 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

KOPCHEV, Iv.; STOICHEV, A.; MIRCHEV, M.; CHEPILEV, G.; KUNEV, K.;
ATANASOV, A.; PINKAS, M.; MERDZHANOV, As.

Combined radiation injuries. Khirurgia 15 no.9/10:847-850
'62.

1. Iz Visshia voennomeditsinski institut.
(RADIATION INJURY)

AUTHORS.

Jezan, Stanislav. Krasen, Evžen. Jan. as. Pavol.

TITLE.

A vertical continuous-working kiln for firing of
and similar ware

PERIODICAL.

Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimika. 1964, No. 12, p. 1582.
15K20) (Czechoslovak patent 1582, 1964)

TEXT: The design is described. Articles for firing are moved through the kiln channel either as they are (where the size and shape of the articles are not regulated) or in special saggars corresponding to the dimensions of the articles. The articles are so placed that direct movement of the articles through the kiln is utilized, by means of special channels. The saggars are utilized, by means of special channels, for firing of the ware as it enters the kiln. Similar channels in the lower part of the kiln draw in cold air, thereby cooling the fired ware. The fired ware is carried out by means of electric heaters which are regulated in accordance with the kiln gases. Special gate valves, whereby the flow of the gases through the saggars can be controlled, are used for regulating the temperature in a particular zone of the kiln. The articles are removed from the kiln by means of a special device.

Card 1/2

A vertical continuous-working ...

means of a special device of which the ...
kilo is given. [Abstracted from ... translation.]

Card

1. K.A. 01.20

10-10-68

2. 2. 2.

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971).

1940-1941. 1942-1943. 1944-1945. 1946-1947. 1948-1949. 1950-1951. 1952-1953. 1954-1955. 1956-1957. 1958-1959. 1960-1961. 1962-1963. 1964-1965. 1966-1967. 1968-1969. 1970-1971. 1972-1973. 1974-1975. 1976-1977. 1978-1979. 1980-1981. 1982-1983. 1984-1985. 1986-1987. 1988-1989. 1990-1991. 1992-1993. 1994-1995. 1996-1997. 1998-1999. 2000-2001. 2002-2003. 2004-2005. 2006-2007. 2008-2009. 2010-2011. 2012-2013. 2014-2015. 2016-2017. 2018-2019. 2020-2021. 2022-2023. 2024-2025. 2026-2027. 2028-2029. 2030-2031. 2032-2033. 2034-2035. 2036-2037. 2038-2039. 2040-2041. 2042-2043. 2044-2045. 2046-2047. 2048-2049. 2050-2051. 2052-2053. 2054-2055. 2056-2057. 2058-2059. 2060-2061. 2062-2063. 2064-2065. 2066-2067. 2068-2069. 2070-2071. 2072-2073. 2074-2075. 2076-2077. 2078-2079. 2080-2081. 2082-2083. 2084-2085. 2086-2087. 2088-2089. 2090-2091. 2092-2093. 2094-2095. 2096-2097. 2098-2099. 2100-2101. 2102-2103. 2104-2105. 2106-2107. 2108-2109. 2110-2111. 2112-2113. 2114-2115. 2116-2117. 2118-2119. 2120-2121. 2122-2123. 2124-2125. 2126-2127. 2128-2129. 2130-2131. 2132-2133. 2134-2135. 2136-2137. 2138-2139. 2140-2141. 2142-2143. 2144-2145. 2146-2147. 2148-2149. 2150-2151. 2152-2153. 2154-2155. 2156-2157. 2158-2159. 2160-2161. 2162-2163. 2164-2165. 2166-2167. 2168-2169. 2170-2171. 2172-2173. 2174-2175. 2176-2177. 2178-2179. 2180-2181. 2182-2183. 2184-2185. 2186-2187. 2188-2189. 2190-2191. 2192-2193. 2194-2195. 2196-2197. 2198-2199. 2200-2201. 2202-2203. 2204-2205. 2206-2207. 2208-2209. 2210-2211. 2212-2213. 2214-2215. 2216-2217. 2218-2219. 2220-2221. 2222-2223. 2224-2225. 2226-2227. 2228-2229. 2230-2231. 2232-2233. 2234-2235. 2236-2237. 2238-2239. 2240-2241. 2242-2243. 2244-2245. 2246-2247. 2248-2249. 2250-2251. 2252-2253. 2254-2255. 2256-2257. 2258-2259. 2260-2261. 2262-2263. 2264-2265. 2266-2267. 2268-2269. 2270-2271. 2272-2273. 2274-2275. 2276-2277. 2278-2279. 2280-2281. 2282-2283. 2284-2285. 2286-2287. 2288-2289. 2290-2291. 2292-2293. 2294-2295. 2296-2297. 2298-2299. 2300-2301. 2302-2303. 2304-2305. 2306-2307. 2308-2309. 2310-2311. 2312-2313. 2314-2315. 2316-2317. 2318-2319. 2320-2321. 2322-2323. 2324-2325. 2326-2327. 2328-2329. 2330-2331. 2332-2333. 2334-2335. 2336-2337. 2338-2339. 2340-2341. 2342-2343. 2344-2345. 2346-2347. 2348-2349. 2350-2351. 2352-2353. 2354-2355. 2356-2357. 2358-2359. 2360-2361. 2362-2363. 2364-2365. 2366-2367. 2368-2369. 2370-2371. 2372-2373. 2374-2375. 2376-2377. 2378-2379. 2380-2381. 2382-2383. 2384-2385. 2386-2387. 2388-2389. 2390-2391. 2392-2393. 2394-2395. 2396-2397. 2398-2399. 2400-2401. 2402-2403. 2404-2405. 2406-2407. 2408-2409. 2410-2411. 2412-2413. 2414-2415. 2416-2417. 2418-2419. 2420-2421. 2422-2423. 2424-2425. 2426-2427. 2428-2429. 2430-2431. 2432-2433. 2434-2435. 2436-2437. 2438-2439. 2440-2441. 2442-2443. 2444-2445. 2446-2447. 2448-2449. 2450-2451. 2452-2453. 2454-2455. 2456-2457. 2458-2459. 2460-2461. 2462-2463. 2464-2465. 2466-2467. 2468-2469. 2470-2471. 2472-2473. 2474-2475. 2476-2477. 2478-2479. 2480-2481. 2482-2483. 2484-2485. 2486-2487. 2488-2489. 2490-2491. 2492-2493. 2494-2495. 2496-2497. 2498-2499. 2500-2501. 2502-2503. 2504-2505. 2506-2507. 2508-2509. 2510-2511. 2512-2513. 2514-2515. 2516-2517. 2518-2519. 2520-2521. 2522-2523. 2524-2525. 2526-2527. 2528-2529. 2530-2531. 2532-2533. 2534-2535. 2536-2537. 2538-2539. 2540-2541. 2542-2543. 2544-2545. 2546-2547. 2548-2549. 2550-2551. 2552-2553. 2554-2555. 2556-2557. 2558-2559. 2560-2561. 2562-2563. 2564-2565. 2566-2567. 2568-2569. 2570-2571. 2572-2573. 2574-2575. 2576-2577. 2578-2579. 2580-2581. 2582-2583. 2584-2585. 2586-2587. 2588-2589. 2590-2591. 2592-2593. 2594-2595. 2596-2597. 2598-2599. 2600-2601. 2602-2603. 2604-2605. 2606-2607. 2608-2609. 2610-2611. 2612-2613. 2614-2615. 2616-2617. 2618-2619. 2620-2621. 2622-2623. 2624-2625. 2626-2627. 2628-2629. 2630-2631. 2632-2633. 2634-2635. 2636-2637. 2638-2639. 2640-2641. 2642-2643. 2644-2645. 2646-2647. 2648-2649. 2650-2651. 2652-2653. 2654-2655. 2656-2657. 2658-2659. 2660-2661. 2662-2663. 2664-2665. 2666-2667. 2668-2669. 2670-2671. 2672-2673. 2674-2675. 2676-2677. 2678-2679. 2680-2681. 2682-2683. 26

Office, Director, FBI, Washington, D.C.
Date: 12/1/71

"Physiologist George F. Minot, Ph.D., and his
former assistant, Dr. Wm. P. Murphy, Ph.D."

PINKAVA, Jan

J. of Am. Cer. Soc.
I Feb. 1967
glass

PATENTS

✓ Device for drawing off artificial fibers from the spinneret, especially fibers spun from the molten mass. JOSEF ZMATLIK, MUDROSLAV HIRNY, DOMENIK PILLER, AND JAN PINKAVA (Cille, Stuzene tovarny podnik, narodni podnik, and Zavody pre chemicku vyrobu, narodny podnik). U. S. 3,393,044, April 20 1952. Glass fibers are drawn by means of rollers located above the spinneret.

(4)

PINKAVA, J.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 8
A pr. 25, 1954
General and Physical Chemistry

3
Ternary diagram of the system water cyclohexanone oxime-ammonium sulfate. J. Pinkava and J. Pinkava (Pavlaček chem. závody, Zlín, Czech. Rep., 1954, 47, 1211-8 [1953]). The two isotherms at 80° and 90° were detd. by an analytical method. The vol. of the oxime (I) in the sulfate (II) layer decreases rapidly with increasing concn. of II and is practically zero in a nearly satd. soln. of II. II is completely used in the conjugate phase of I. The H₂O content in the I layer depends only slightly on the II content of the conjugate phase and is always greater than 30%.

E. Erdős

11 5-54

PINKAVA, J.

Laboratory still for continuous distillation J. Pinkava
(Povrchové chem. závody, Žilina, Czech) Chem. Zvest.
48, 455-7(1964).—A new lab. 20-ml still for continuous
distn. was designed. The liquid is electrically heated in a
side arm which empties tangentially into the proper still.
The app. is especially suitable for the distn. of vacuum
distn. of foaming liquids. M. Hufsch.

PINKAVA, J.

4

Automatic balance for weighing liquids. J. Pinkava and
V. Kalish (Povratné chem. závody, Zlín, Československo).
Lisy 48, 488-83 (1954). — A special balance for measurement
of the flow of liquids is designed having the capacity of 16 kg.
per hr. and accuracy within $\pm 0.04\%$. The balance is
based on subsequent weighing of the liquid, the intake and
reflake of which are electromagnetically regulated and auto-
matically registered.
M. Hudický

LL

PINKAVA, J.

CZECH

Pneumatic valve for liquids. J. Pinkava and O. Wichterle (Vysoká škola chem., Prague) *Chem. Abstr.* 48, 1841-B (1954).—A pneumatic valve for liquids is described, the principal part of which is a glass float closing a ground-glass saddle with a glass ball. The flow of the liquid is regulated by gas pressure. The valve is suitable for feeding liquids against changing pressure, vacuum, or superatm. pressure or for feeding several liquids in const. ratio, and in relation to liquid pressure, amt. of flowing liquid, d., and viscosity. Accuracy is within $\pm 1.5\%$. M. Hurlick.

PINEAVA, J. Kalab, V.

Device for regulating the volumetric feed rate of liquids. p. 1858

Vol. 48, no. 12, Dec. 1954

CHERNOCHE LISTY

Praha, Czechoslovakia

So: Eastern European Accession Vol. 6, No. 4, 1956

18922* A. *Exhaustive Yahr für Messung Liquid Dose. Die pneumatische Yahr für die Destillation von Flüssigkeiten.* (German.) J. Fuchs and G. Wichterle. *Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications*, v. 31, no. 3, June 1955, p. 597-707.

Variable dosing valve in which the flow, controlled by gas pressure, can be adjusted to regulate the flow of any liquid or liquid mixture of constant composition according to pressure conditions or density and viscosity of the liquid. Diagrams, graph, 4 ref.

FINLAY, J.

✓
① Constant rate loading device for solids. J. Finlay and
V. Kalb: Collection (Institute, Chem. Commun. 69,
707-12 (1956) (in German).—See C.A. 69, 4311c.

B. I. O. — 1

JP

PINKAVA, JAN.

SCIENCE

PINKAVA, JAN. Laboratorni technika kontinualnich chemickych procesu. Praha, 1951. Ceskoslovenske akademie ved, 1958. 405 p. (Ceskoslovenska akademie ved. Sekce chemicka. Studie a razeny, sv. 20)

Monthly List of East European Accessions (a.k.a.) LC, Vol. 8, no. 3, March, 1951.
Unclassified

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Laboratory Equipment. Instrumentation.

Abstr Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 1, 1959, 1115.

Author : Kalab, V., ~~Pinkava~~, J.

Inst : Not given.

Title : A Device For Measuring Gas.

Orig Pub: Chem. listy, 1958, 52, No 1, 156-158.

Abstract: A laboratory pressure regulator is described for obtaining constant gas pressure in a reactor. Feeding the gas into the reactor is accomplished by an electromagnetic valve, which is controlled by a differential membrane pressure regulator. -- M. Ryba.

Card 1/1

SKRIVAN, J.; SEDLACEK, J.; PINKAVA, J.

Phase equilibrium in the systems: cyclohexanol-cyclohexanone-glycerine
and cyclohexanol-cyclohexanone solution of salts of organic acids.
In Russian. Coll. Cs. Chem. 24 no. 11: 3693-3702 N '59. (REAI 9:5)

1. Khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut, Praga. Nyneshniy adres:
Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhniki svyazi, Praga (for
Skrivan). Nyneshniy adres: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
tekhnologii reziny i plastmass, Gottwaldov (for Sedlacek).
(Phase rule and equilibrium) (Cyclohexanol) (Cyclohexanone)
(Solutions) (Acids) (Organic compounds) (Salts) (Glycerol)

FREUND, K.; DIAMANT, J.; PINKAVA, V.

On the validity & reliability of the phalloniethysmographic (Php) diagnosis of some sexual deviations. Rev. Czech. M. 4 no.2:145-151 1958.

1. Clinic of Psychiatry Charles' University, Prague. Acting Director:
Prof. V. Vondracek.

(SEXUAL DEVIATIONS, diag.

penile plethysmography, diag. value)

(PLETHYSMOGRAPHY, in various dis.

penile in sexual deviations, diag. value)

(PENIS, blood supply,

plethysmography in diag. of sexual deviations)

FREUND, Kurt; PINKAVA, Vaclav

On the relationship between homosexuality and parental absences.
Cesk. psychiat. 55 no.5:334-336 0 '59.

1. Psychiatricka klinika KU v Praze.
(HOMOSEXUALITY)
(PARENT CHILD RELATIONS)

FREUND, Kurt; PILKAVA, Vaclav

On the problem of age preference of male homosexuals. Cesk. psychiat. 55 no.6:362-367 D '59.

1. Psychiatricka klinika Karlovy university v Praze.
(HOMOSEXUALITY)

FREUND, Kurt; PINKAVA, Vaclav

On the problem of "femininity" in male homosexuals. Cesk.psychiat.
56 no.6:386-394 D '60.

1. Psychiatricka klinika KU v Praze.
(HOMOSEXUALISM)

I 11014-66

ACC NR: AP6004620

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0083/65/000/001/0034/0038

AUTHOR: Pinkava, V.

ORG: Psychiatric Clinic, Faculty of General Medicine, Charles University, Prague
(Psychiatricka klinika fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi KU)

TITLE: A digital model of imprinting fetishism and other allied disorders

SOURCE: Ceskoslovenska psychiatrie, no.1, 1965, 34-38

TOPIC TAGS: psychology, diagnostic instrument, psychoneurotic disorder

ABSTRACT: Models of fetishism, partialism, and pygmalionism are formed on the basis of a digital model (an abstract logical net) of imprinting, by the method of inserting "impairments" into the basic model. Other models of sexual deviations in the object may be formed using the same basic model and an analogous method. The models may be easily expressed in terms of some theories of idealized neural nets. Orig. art. has: 1 formula.

[JPRS]

SUB CODE: 05, 06 / SUBM DATE: none / OTH REF: 002 / SOV REF: 001

HW
Cov 1/1

L 3041-66 ENT(d)/T LJP(c)

ACCESSION NR: AP5026345

CZ/0088/65/000/002/0111/0121

45
B

AUTHOR: Pinkava, Vaclav (Doctor)

TITLE: Logical nets and logical paradoxes

SOURCE: Kybernetika, no. 2, 1965, 111-121

TOPIC TAGS: cybernetics, mathematic model, mathematic logic

ABSTRACT: The formal description of logical paradoxes by means of logical nets is introduced and illustrated by several examples. Orig. art. has 9 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Psychiatricka klinika KU, Prague (Psychiatry Clinic KU)

SUBMITTED: 24Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MA

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 001

JPRS

Colh

Card 1/1

PHILIP, P.

1. Digitalis in the treatment of fibrillation and related diseases. Jour.
of Med. Biol. 1954-55, 11: 1-15.

2. Payamantshavari dar fakolty vaoebe neho lekarnatvi Karlovy
Prizvesty, Praha.

PINKAVA, Vaclav, dr.

Logical nets and logical paradoxes. Kybernetika 1 no.2:111-121
'65.

1. Psychiatric Clinic of the Charles University, Prague 2, Ke
Karlovu 11. Submitted April 24, 1964.

PINKAVA, V.

"Tactics of scientific research" by Murray Sidman. Reviewed by
V. Pinkava. Chem listy 57 no.9:984 S '63.

FREUND, K.; NEDOMA, K.; PINKAVA, V.

2 types of picture of homosexuality in men. Cesk. psychiat. 57 no.4:
230-232 1961.

1. Psychiatricka klinika a Sexuologicky ustav KU v Praze.
(HOMOSEXUALITY)

FREUND, K.; PINKAVA, V.

Homosexuality in man and its association with parental relationships. Rev.Czech.M. 7 no.1:32-40 '61.

1. Psychiatric Hospital of Charles University, Prague. Director:
Prof. MUDr. V. Vondracek.

(HOMOSEXUALITY psychol)
(PARENT CHILD RELATIONS)

BEREND, Erno, dr.; PINKE, Julianna

Problems in infant mortality in the Somogy area. Nepegesszegugy 12:
367-374 D '61.

1. Kozlemeney a Somogy megyei Tanacs VB. Egeszegugyi Osztalyarol (megyei
foorvos: Berend Erno dr.)

(INFANT MORTALITY statist)

PINKERNSON, D.M.

D.I. Mendeleev and the exploration of the Russian Far North. Izv.
Vses. geog. ob-va 90 no.1:69-74 Jan-F '58. (MIRA 11:4)
(Mendeleev, Dmitrii Ivanovich, 1834-1907)
(Russia, Northern-Natural resources)

GITSIGRAT, Ernest Ernestovich; HIMLEVICH, Al'bert Al'bertovich;
VINOGRADOVA, Larisa Vasil'yevna; UTKIN, I.A., doktor tekhn.
nauk, prof., red.; REYHERT, L.A., red. red.; YASHCHURZHEINIKAYA,
A.B., tekhn. red.

[English-Russian dictionary on exploration drilling] Anglo-
russkii terminologicheskii slovar' po geologopoleiskovomu bureniiu.
Pod red. I.A.Utkina. Leningrad, Gostoptekhnizdat, 1963. 318 p.
English language--Dictionaries--Russian) (MIRA 16:12)
(Boring--Dictionaries)

PIKERTH, Albert Pavlovich, 1874-

Teaching methods in an elementary course of natural science. Izd. L., peresmotr.
Moskva. Gos. izdatvo, 1922. 300 p.

Yud. n. 2141P40

1. Natural history - Study and teaching.

Refining Domsr aviation oil with nitrobenzene and
means for investigating the chemical composition of
mineral oils. Yu. A. Pinkovich. *Nefteyene Khim.*

1933, No. 11, 44-47. — Domsr aviation oil retains its
low pour point after treatment with $C_6H_5NO_2$, while its
other properties are improved. In this case of residual
oil, the light fractions extd by the solvent have a lower
viscosity than the original oil, and the refined product
has a considerably higher viscosity. The residual oil
can be over-refined, which increases its viscosity, while
an increased treating temp., i. e., 80° and 100°, increases
the percentage of C and lowers appreciably the yield
while improving the viscosity. The Domsr residual oil
should be treated at about 100°, with 50% (by vol.) of
the solvent, the operation being repeated not over 5 times.
The extrapolated viscosity at the freezing temp. can be
applied in the detn. of the type of the hydrocarbon
present in the oil. The Hill and Coats viscosity-temp.
was found to be most suitable in the detn. of the
viscosity as well as of the chem. nature of the oils.
A. A. Roehling

The viscosity temperature index of lubricating oils
by A. Lynkovich. *Trudy Akad. Nauk SSSR, No. 4, 78-7*
A modified Irtan and Davis (ref. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100) equation
for the determination of the temp-viscosity index is proposed. It
is claimed that the new equation permits one to det. vis-
cosity temp. indices at low temp. and that their data is
made possible when viscosity temps. not standard are
used.

[illegible]

on approaching the freezing point. This is explained by an increased content in paraffin hydrocarbons after partial hydrogenation and elimination of high-molecular compounds acting as "natural Parafflow." In some cases, it could be detected even below the solidification point by applying a pressure of 20 cm. Hg which disrupts the beginning crystal lattice. Addition of Parafflow of 0.5-1% hinders the formation of a lattice and causes the paraffins to ppt. in the form of an amorphous suspension. This accounts for the higher fluidity at low temp. and the lowering of the point of solidification.

CA

22

A new method for determining the temperature of petroleum products at which mobility is lost (cold point). Yu. A. Pinkevich, G. I. Epstein and V. S. Dukh. *Neft Khimiya*, No. 2, 103-7 (1941); *Chem. Abstr.* 1943, 1, 472-3. The new method, similar in principle to the standard English method, is based on the change of the temp. at which pressure exerted on one side of the material contained in a U-tube does not cause motion in the other side. The loss of mobility is indicated by means of an inclined manometer. In practice the U-tube is replaced by two coaxially arranged tubes with side support; the outer tube is closed at the bottom; a thermometer dips into the oil in the inner tube, and this tube is connected to a source of pressure (100-mm. water column). The outer tube is connected with the inclined manometer and placed in a thermostat. At a temp. of N° before the expected cold point the pressure is placed on the inner tube and the motion of the manometer noted; this is repeated for each 1 temp. drop.

R. W. Ryan

AND ALA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

LA

New method for determining the viscosity of oils at low temperatures Yv A Pankovskiy, I A Mistrudanova
and I G Korova *Soyuznoye Vremya S S R* 22, No
1, 112-118 (1961). (Chem. Zvestr. 1962, 31, 344N)
The method of Ubbelohde-Hinkle (used in the standard method for determining dynamic viscosity in the U.S.S.R.) viscometer consists of a tube with a capillary in one leg.
(A) of the U-tube, one end of the capillary, the other at the same height (B) of the U-tube. (b) top of the bulb in the other leg (H) of the U-tube. (c) top of the stem leg (H) there are two more bulbs to measure the stream velocity. The lower bulb is filled with oil as indicated level and aqueous, colored alk. is put on top of the oil in leg (H). The viscometer submerged up to the measuring bulb in a thermostat. Pressure is put on (A) and the time required to fill the measuring bulb with alk. is observed. The pressure is then switched to (H) and the time required to empty the bulb of alcohol is measured. The mean value in seconds, the pressure p in mm. mercury and the constant c of the viscometer (determined by calibration) give the dynamic viscosity η at the temp. t according to $\eta = \frac{pc}{t}$.
[The viscosity of the alk. can be neglected] 11 11

New viscometer for the determination of the viscosity of petroleum products at low temperatures. Yu. A. Pankov, *Isk. 1960*, No. 4, 554-556 (1961) 1960, *Neft. Prom. Mashinostroyeniye*, Novosibirsk. (English transl. *Zh. tekhn. i tekh. fiz.*, 1961, No. 4, 1041-1043.) The new viscometer is usable at temp. even below -1°C . and involves no light. It consists of L-shaped tube one branch of which has at its lower end a capillary part about 30 mm. long. Above it the tube widens to about 40 mm. diam. The other branch has a similar widening at the same height, and farther up 2 spherical spaces about 18 mm. in diam. About 25 ml. of the oil is put into the app., just enough to fill it up to 2 marks on the widened parts. The branch carrying the 2 spherical widenings is then filled with about 5 ml. of dry. MeOH or EtOH. The 2 branches can be connected alternately with a source of pressure by means of a three-way stopcock. When the first branch is put under pressure the oil is squeezed through the capillary and lifts the alk. until it fills the lower of the 2 spheres. The viscosity of the oil is determined by the rate of flow in both directions, the effect of the alk. is thus eliminated. For calibration, high viscosity mineral oils (down to 0°C), castor oil, down to -10°C , and pentafluorophenyl are recommended. No inaccuracy was experienced as a result of possible mixing of the alk. with the oil. It was shown that readings are not noticeably affected even when the alk. is replaced by gasoline which does to some extent penetrate into the mix with the oil, this, however, only takes place within a zone some 1-2 mm. around the boundary between the 2 liquids and does not influence the results. Measurements are accurate within 0.5%. The reciprocal time of efflux, plotted against the pressure (from 0 to 300 mm. Hg)

gives straight lines for capillaries 2, 3, and 4 mm in diam. For example of a measurement: a transformer oil, at resp. $t_1 = 10^\circ, 20^\circ, 30^\circ, 40^\circ, 50^\circ$ viscosity η resp. $0.012, 0.014, 0.015, 0.016, 0.018$ poises. For measurements on nontransparent oils, such as cracking residues, at temp. above 0° , the FeOH should be replaced by H₂OH or AmOH.



PINKIEWICZ, E.(Lublin)

Leukergia in pigs under normal breeding conditions. Rocz nauk roln
wet 70 no.1/4:81 '60. (EEAI 10:9)

(Leucocytes) (Swine)

ACCESSION NR: AP4042265

S/0089/64/017/001/0063/0065

AUTHOR: Daruga, V. K.; Lazutkin, I. I.; Nikolayev, A. N.; Pinkhasik, D. M.; Sakharov, V. K.; Sinitseyan, B. I.; Tsypin, S. G.

TITLE: Investigation of spatial energy distribution of BR-5 reactor neutrons in iron-ore medium

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 17, no. 1, 1964, 63-65

TOPIC TAGS: reactor shielding, nuclear radiation, iron ore reactor shielding, BR 5 reactor, neutron energy distribution

ABSTRACT: The possibility of using an iron-ore medium as a relatively inexpensive form of nuclear-reactor shielding has been investigated. Ore with a high content of iron and oxygen was used in the experiment. Standard enriched iron ore of the following composition, suitable for construction and to withstand high temperatures without significant changes in its properties, was used as base material: 60% Fe; 30% O₂; 8-10% Si, Mg, Ca, Al; 1% Mn, Pb, Cu, Ti, C. Some binding admixtures were added to the concentrate to improve its constructional properties. A BR-5 fast reactor was used in the investigation. Based on the measurements by all detectors, the curves of

Cord 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4042265

spatial-energy distribution of neutrons emitted by a disk-shaped collimated source were plotted. The results showed that hydrogenous iron-ore shielding has rather high attenuating properties for the whole neutron spectrum of the reactor. Unfortunately, its water component is just as unstable at high temperatures as in other shieldings. The introduction of more stable additives, such as metal hydride, serpentines, etc., into the shielding material is recommended for better results. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 2 tables, and 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 07Mar64 /

ATD PRESS: 3068

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 002

Cord 2/2

DEKHO, A.K.; NIKOLAYEV, A.I.; PINKHUS'K, I.S.; SMIL'OV, A.I.; TSEV'KOV, A.I.

POKHOZHEV, I.I.; POKHOZHEV, I.I.; POKHOZHEV, I.I.; POKHOZHEV, I.I.; POKHOZHEV, I.I.

L 2097-55 SWT(m)/EAA(h) - D:
ACCESSION NR: AP4043991

S/0089/64/017/002/0145/0146

12
11

AUTHOR: Daruga, V. K. ; Nikolayev, A. N. ; Pinkhasik, D. S. ; Sinitsyn, B. I. ;
Tsy*pin, S. G.

TITLE: Study of passage of fast neutrons through sodium

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 17, no. 2, 1964, 145-146

TOPIC TAGS: fast neutron range, neutron range, sodium, neutron detector,
proton recoil counter

ABSTRACT: The authors have determined the ranges for neutrons of greater than 0.5 Mev energy in a sodium prism of 13 x 1370 x 18 mm. The measurements were made in the B-2 arrangement of the BP-15 reactor (see C. G. Tsy*pin, Atomnaya Energiya 12, 300 (1962)). Detectors used were $Al^{27}(n, \gamma)Na^{24}$, $S^{32}(n, p)P^{32}$, $Mg^{24}(n, p)Na^{24}$, and a proton recoil counter. The ranges for neutrons with energy 3 Mev, measured with the first three detectors were about the same (26 cm); however, the proton recoil counter gave 40 cm. "The authors are grateful to N. N. Aristerkhov for the help with the experimental arrangement,

Card 1/2

L 2097-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4043991

and to M. Ga. Kulakovskiy for a helpful discussion." Orig. art. has: 2 figures
and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 103Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

PINKHASIK, M.I., professor

Fistular forms of osteoarticular tuberculosis in children and their treatment. Ortop.travm. i protes. 17 no.6:97 N-D '56. (MLA 10:2)

- 1. Iz Svedlovskogo gorodskogo detskogo tuberkuleznogo sanatoriya No 1.
(BONES--TUBERCULOSIS)**

PINKHASIK, M.I., prof.

Treating osteoarticular tuberculosis in the elderly. Ortop.travm.
i protez. 21 no.3:64-65 Mr '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz otdeleniya kostno-sustavnogo tuberkuleza vzrolyskh (zav. -
Ye.I.Golovacheva) protivotuberkuleznogo dispansera g.Sverdlovska.
(BONES--TUBERCULOSIS)

PINKHASIK, M.I.; PRANTSEVA, N.I.; KOLOSOVA, A.M.; YELOKHINA, N.P.; SHEFER, M.Z.

Paraaminosalicylic acid in complex therapy of osteoarticular tuberculosis in children. Probl. tuberk., Moskva no.3:88-89 May-June 1953. (CLML 25:1)

1. Professor for Pinkhasik. 2. Of Sverdlovsk Municipal Children's Tuberculosis Sanatorium No. 1 (Head Physician -- G. M. Yarushin).

PINKHASIK, M.I., prof. (Sverdlovsk)

Curing patients with osteoarticular tuberculosis. Probl.tub.
no,8:68-71 '61. (MIRA 15:5)
(BONES—TUBERCULOSIS) (JOINTS—TUBERCULOSIS)

PINKHASIK, M.I., professor

Posterior tuberculous spondylitis. Ortop., travm. i protes. 17 no.4:
42-45 J1-Ag '56. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Iz Sverdlovskogo detskogo tuberkuleznogo sanatoriya No.1.
(TUBERCULOSIS, SPINAL, in inf. and child
of dorsal spines, clin. aspects & ther.)

PINKHASIK, M.I.; FRANTSEVA, N.I.

Vitamin D₂ therapy of osteoarticular tuberculosis in children. Probl.
tuberk., Moskva No.6:68-69 Nov-Dec 51. (CIML 21:4)

1. Prof. Pinkhasik. 2. Of Sverdlovsk Children's Tuberculosis Sanatorium
No.1.

PINKHASIK, M.I., professor; PRANTSEVA, N.I.; KOLOSOVA, A.M.; YELOKHINA, N.P.;
SHEFER, M.Z.; YARUSHIN, G.M., glavnyy vrach.

Para-aminosalicylic acid in combined therapy of osteoarticular tuberculosis
in children. Probl.tub. no.3:88-89 My-Je '53. (MLBA 6:7)

1. Sverdlovskiy gorodskoy detskiy tuberkuleznyy sanatoriy No.1.
(Bones--Tuberculosis) (Joints--Tuberculosis) (Para-aminosalicylic acid)

PINKHASIK, M.I., prof.

Pathogenesis of osteoarticular tuberculosis in young children
[with summary in French]. Probl. tub. 35 no.8:49-55 '57.
(MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz gorodskoy detskoy tuberkuleznoy bol'nitsy rannego vuzrasta i
detskogo tuberkuleznogo sanatoriya No.1, Sverdlovsk)
(TUBERCULOSIS, OSTEOARTICULAR, in inf. & child
pathogen. (Rus))

PINKHASIK, Mark Izrailevich, prof.; BAKHMUTOVA, V., red.;
PALOMINA, M., tekhn. red.

[Tuberculous coxitis in children] Tuberkuleznyy koksit u
detei. 2. izd., prosmotrennoe i dop. Sverdlovsk, Sverd-
lovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1963. 269 p. (MIRA 16:9)
(HIP JOINT--TUBERCULOSIS) (CHILDREN--DISEASES)

PINKHASIK, M. S.

AUTHOR LEBYUSKIY, A. I., PLOKHINTSEV, D. I., ARISTARKHOV, I. N.,
 BOGDANENKO, I. I., KAZACHKOVSKIY, O. D., PINKHASIK, M. S., STAVISSKIY, A. I.,
 SHCHERBAK, E. A., UKRAINTSEV, F. I., USACHEV, L. N.

TITLE The Experimental Reactor for Fast Neutrons BP - 2.
 (Eksperimental'nyy reaktor na bystrykh neytronakh BP-2-Russian)

PERIODICAL Atomnaya Energiya, 1957, Vol 2, Nr 6, pp 497-500 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT This reactor is intended to be used for physical investigations with fast neutrons. At first the active zone of the reactor is discussed. The heat-separating elements of the reactor BP-2 consist of plutonium rods of 10 mm diameter and 130 mm length. Besides the plutonium rods there are similarly constructed rods in the active zone which are made of poor uranium. Altogether there are 108 uranium and plutonium rods which are mounted in a steel tube with an inner diameter of 130 mm. The reflector of the reactor consists of an uranium layer (outer diameter 700 mm) and a copper layer (outer diameter 1000 mm). The reactor is controlled by a control system and by an emergency system. The operating control organs are part of a screen which are located near the active zone. The control system also contains boron-ionization chambers, an electronic apparatus, and servofeeds. The emergency system enters into operation if the prescribed or assumed power of the reactor is exceeded. Circulating mercury is used for the system of heat conduction. This mercury is then cooled in a heat exchanger with water. The radiation protection of the reactor consists of the following parts:
 a) a water layer of 300 mm thickness b) a cast iron layer of 400 mm

The Experimental Reactor for Fast Neutrons BP - 2. 45-11.
 In order to protect the reactor and its auxiliary installations, a lateral laboratory building was erected for the purpose of housing the reactor and its auxiliary installations.
Experimental Installations: The central experimental channel is designed for the irradiation of samples with strong fluxes of fast neutrons. In the experimental channels in the lateral reflector of the reactor also samples are irradiated, but also a local neutron source can be fitted. Three horizontal channels serve the purpose of carrying out bundles of fast neutrons through the protective shield of the reactor. The reactor furthermore contains a thermal neutron source, the dimensions of which are 1400 x 1400 x 1360 mm. In conclusion the applicability of this reactor is discussed; in particular physical constants are determined precisely.
 22 illustrations.

ACQUISITION: Not Given
 FILED: 11/1/77
 COMPTON
 AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
 REF: 1/77

P. N. KHAS, K. M. S.

15-00000

PLANS & BOOK DISPOSITION

1952

International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy.
2nd, Geneva, 1958.

Общедоступный научный: ядерный реактор и ядерная энергетика. (Reports of Soviet Scientists; Nuclear Reactors and Nuclear Power) Moscow, Atomizdat, 1959. 707 p. (Series: Itogi nauki i tekhn., ser. Fiziko-matematicheskie nauki, vol. 2) 8,000 copies printed.

General Eds.: N. A. Dolzhenko, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences, A. L. Davin, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, A. I. Leykhtsman, Member, Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences, I. I. Sokolov, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences, and V. S. Puzosov, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; Ed.: A. P. Alyub'yev; Tech. Ed.: Ye. I. Marek'.

REMARKS: This book is intended for scientists and engineers engaged in reactor designing, as well as for professors and students of higher technical schools where reactor design is taught.

NOTE: This issue gives values of a six-volume collection on the peaceful use of atomic energy. The volumes contain the reports presented by Soviet scientists at the United Nations Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, held in September, 1955, in Geneva. Volume 2 consists of three parts: Part 1 is devoted to atomic power plants under construction in the Soviet Union; the second to experimental and research reactors; the third, to the work carried out on them, and the work to improve them, and the fourth, which is predominantly theoretical, to problems of nuclear energy in the field of construction engineering. Yu. I. Morozkin is the physics editor of this volume. See 307,261 for titles of all volumes of the set. References appear at the end of the articles.

PART II. EXPERIMENTAL AND RESEARCH REACTORS

1. L. G. Orshin, M. N. Artyukov, I. I. Potapov, and
 B. D. Kravchikov, O. E. Zubovskiy, L. N. Zakharenko
 and E. C. Reine, V. A. Stetskiy, M. I. Ushakov, A. A.
 and B. A. Stetskiy, Experimental Test Results in the USSR
 (Report No. 29)

Ilkoin, I. K., V. A. Datsky, I. S. Orlov, Yu. A. Zhelezovskiy, and G. A. Kovalev. Pilot-plant
varietal and pilotable 076 (Report No. 2502)

oncharov, V.V. and et al.
factories (Report No. 2185)

Artemovich, B.V., P. Ya. Gerasimov, V.I. Gerasov, P.V. Ilyashin, and G. Ya. Shcheglov, "Disassembling an Experimental, Graphite-Moderated, Gas-Cooled Producing Reactor After Four Years of Operation (Report No. 2297)"

Embrey, J. L., Jr., D. F. Fox, V. M. Geyers, V. B. Glumov, V. A. Gerasimov, and V. A. Tykmenov: An Intermediate Reaction for Obtaining High Intensity Neutron Fluxes (Report No. 2162)

PART III. PHYSICS AND ENGINEERING OF REACTOR DESIGN

[illegible]

377

Report No. 2250)
 Ye. S. Antsiferov, V. P. Katkov, L. V. Komissarova,
 K. Zelina, Yu. V. Nikol'skiy, A. M. Korikov, V. S. Omachin,
 S. Davydov, Ye. Ya. T. Sherelev. Fuel Burn Up in Water-cooled
 Reactors and Experiments With the Granules Water Lattice
 (Report No. 2145)

Ignatenko, V.A. Self-regulation in a Water-water Power Reactor
Report No. 2136

	196
	197
	198

LEHMAN, L. ...
MORSE, L. ...
MORSE, L. ...
MORSE, L. ...

Physical characteristics of the Br-5 reactor

Report submitted for the IAEA Seminar on the Physics of Fast and Intermediate
Reactors, Vienna, 2-11 August 1961
(report presented by G. L. March 2)

Acad. Sci. USSR, Moscow

PINKHASIK, M.S., KARPOV, A.V., BONDARENKO, I.I., ARISTARKEOV, N.N.

"Certain questions on the operation of the BR-5 fast neutron reactor."

Report presented at the IAEA Symposium on Power Reactor Experiments
Vienna, Austria 23-27 Oct 1961

27524

S 049, 41 010, 00, 00, 00
B 000 2174

21-1000

AUTHORS:

Leypenskiy, A. N., Kaza uk vskol, U. D., Pankovskiy, M. S.

TITLE:

The future of fast reactors

PERIODICAL:

At energy, v. 11, no. 1, 1974

TEXT: The obtaining of a higher conversion ratio with fast reactors, involves serious technical difficulties. One of the main problems is to find a good coolant. At present, sodium is the best of those produced and used in an industrial scale. However, problems are, however, still unsolved. Since with a reactor of a given power, the greater the energy intensity the smaller its size, the coolant must be as high as possible. This requirement causes low problems and raises the cost of chemical reprocessing. These disadvantages can be reduced by increasing the thermal fraction. The production of suitable fuel elements for this purpose presents a further problem. In the USSR these matters are studied in the research center for fast reactors (BP- BR- (coolant: Na, maximum thermal power: 1000 kW, fast neutron flux: 10^{15} n/cm² sec), for the industrial development of fast reactors. (L)

Card 1/1

275214

27521

The future : 1981-1982 : 1981-1982

The future of fast reactors is being studied with a reactor is designed for the study of fast neutron spectra with radioactive sodium as coolant. The tests are planned for the following elements, (1) the kinetics of fast neutron reactors, (2) the effect of (4) materials under fast neutron fluxes, and (3) the effect of fast neutron conditions. Pilot plant work is a fast neutron reactor, and it is compared with metallic fast reactors. The fast neutron reactor is an assembly of materials, and it is compared with fast neutron reactors of rods of natural uranium and special materials, and it is exposed to fast neutron irradiation. The reactor is a cylindrical shape (280 mm high, 280 mm wide). Nickel was used as the coolant material. The maximum heat of 1000 kW is generated in the reactor, and it is carried off by forced draft air. The air was heated to 1000°C and at a maximum speed of 100 m/sec. The temperature of the air was 1000°C. A circuit, a fast neutron Na-K was used. In the circuit, a quantity of 100 m³ of liquid metal circulated at a rate of 100 m³/hr (circulation per 1000 sec). One of the fast neutron reactors was started by air, the other incorporated a steam generator. The reactor was started in summer of 1960 with at least in January 1961, the reactor was

Card 2'4

27524

S 089, 5101004 003 00-
B 02, B 14

The future of fast reactors

follows: Directory of Nuclear Reactors, Vol. VI, IAEA, Vienna, 1977.

SUBMITTED: July 17, 1981

Data of USSR Reactors

	Thermal power reactors		Fast power reactors
	Beloyarsk	Novo-Voronezh	Projected reactor USSR
Thermal power, Mw	285	710	750
fuel	U ²³⁵	U ²³⁵	U ²³⁵
fuel concentration in the core, g/liter		34	525
enrichment, %	1.3	1.5	21.6
coolant	water	water	sodium
energy intensity, kw/liter	1.2	41	600
specific power, kw/kg	250	1200	350

Card 4/4

6
LEYBINSKIY, A.I., KAZACHKOVSKIY, O.D., PINKHASIK, M.S., ARISTARKHOV, N.N.,
KARPOV, A.V., LARIN, YE.P., YEFIMOV, I.A.

Operating experience with the BR-5 reactor.

Report submitted for the Conference on Operating experience with power
reactors, Vienna, 4-8 June 63

BAGDASAROV, Yu.Ye.; KATASHKOVSKIY, G.D.; PINKHASE, M.S.; PYSHIN, V.K.

Unsteady natural circulation in multistream systems of nuclear reactors. Atom.energ. 16 no. 5:407-413 My '64. (MIRA 17:5)

L 28387-66 EPF(n)-2/ENA(h)/EWI(m)/ETC(t)/ENG(a)/EPP(t)/ETI WM/JD/JC

ACC NR: AP6001794 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/65/019/006/0524/0529

AUTHOR: Dubrovskiy, V. B.; Krasnoyarov, N. V.; Kulakovskiy, M. Ya.;
Pergamenshchik, B. K.; Pinkhasik, M. S.; Savitskiy, V. I.

ORG: None

TITLE: Use of concrete for nuclear reactor shielding at high temperatures

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 19, no. 6, 1965, 524-529

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear reactor shield, nuclear reactor material, chromite, concrete

ABSTRACT: A theoretical study is presented on the possible utilization of heat-resistant chromite and ordinary refractory concretes for thermal shielding of nuclear reactors. Ordinary concrete was chosen for investigations because this material is widely used in industries while chromite concrete was selected on account of its high neutron absorbing and moderating properties and for its efficient gamma-shielding qualities. The chemical compositions and physical properties of these two materials were summarized in two tables. The heat release produced in concrete by neutron fluxes was calculated under the condition that the gamma flux was equal to zero. It was assumed, that neutrons were emitted from a Pu-239 plate of a 5-cm thickness and infinite length. Data taken from

UDC: 621.039.538.7

Card 1/2

L 28387-66

ACC NR: AP6001794

0

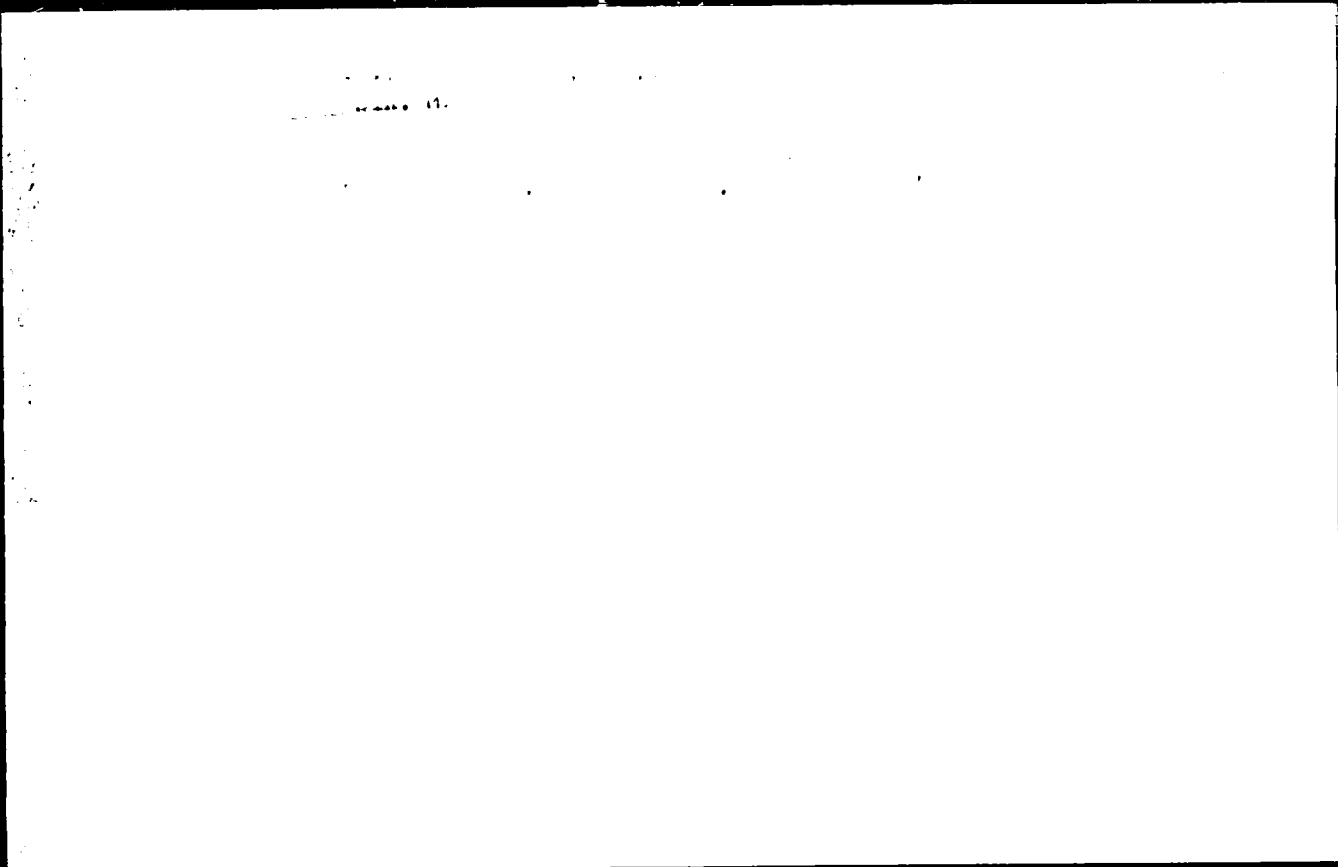
various sources were used for calculating neutron fluxes of different levels up to 10^{13} neutrons per sq cm sec. The distributions of neutron fluxes in ordinary and chromite concrete shieldings were graphically illustrated including total and fast neutron fluxes. Similar curves were plotted for gamma radiations per one neutron. The heat distribution inside chromite concrete shielding per one neutron was also represented. Temperatures were calculated for various neutron fluxes, concrete thicknesses and heat transfer coefficients. The results were plotted in four sets of curves. Mechanical stresses caused by differences in temperature were investigated in connection with the reinforcement of concrete in outer shielding areas. The calculations were made for cylindrical shielding made of chromite concrete (trade mark 400) with embedded metal rings (trade mark 2 x 13). The results of calculations for various thicknesses were tabulated. It was concluded that heat-resistant concrete could be used for neutron fluxes up to 10^{13} neutrons per sq cm sec, temperatures up to 1100 C and temperature drops up to 900 C. Orig. art. has: 3 tables and 7 figures.

SUB CODE: 18, 11/ SUBM DATE: 21 Jan 65 / ORIG REF: 014 / OTH REF: 007

Card 2/2 CC

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001340920006-6



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001340920006-6"

L 5171-66 EPA(s)-2/ENT(n)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/ENT(m)/T/ENP(t)/ENP(b) ISF(c)
 ACCESSION NR: AT5022451 JD/JN/JG/GS UR/0000/65/000/000/0001/0030

AUTHOR: Leypunskiy, A. I.; Kazachkovskiy, O. D.; Pinkhasik, M. S.;
Krasnoyarov, N. V.; Bagdasarov, Yu. Ye.; Troyanov, M. F.; Milovidov,
I. V.; Afrikantov, I. I.; Poydr, M. S. (Deceased); Stekol'nikov, V.V.

TITLE: BN-350 nuclear power plant

SOURCE: Obninsk. Fiziko-energeticheskiy institut. Doklady, 1965.
 Atomnaya stantsiya BN-350, 1-30

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear power plant, liquid metal cooled reactor,
 fast reactor, nuclear reactor technology, desalination

ABSTRACT: After a brief discussion of the advantages of using fast
 neutron reactors for power production, a new 350 Mw fast neutron
 sodium cooled reactor of BN-350 type is described. At present, a
 power plant equipped with such reactors and P-50 back pressure steam
 turbines is under construction in the Mangyshlak peninsula area at
 the northeastern coast of the Caspian Sea. The dual-purpose plant
 will generate 150 Mw of electric power and produce 1200 ton/hr of

Card 1/4

09010419

L 5171-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5022451

2

steam. The steam will be used by a desalting plant designed to supply 120,000 cu m of fresh water per day. It is expected that the power plant will be put into operation in 1968 or 1969. The primary and the secondary intermediate loops of the reactor will be cooled by liquid sodium. The third loop will be of steam-water type. The reactor core carries 211 hexagonal fuel assemblies each containing 169 uranium-dioxide elements. At the beginning, a compound of uranium-dioxide and plutonium will be used in fuel elements. There are 120 inner and 320 outer assemblies placed in concrete shields. The selected essential data on BN-350 reactor are as follows:

Thermal power	1000 Mw
Core Volume	1.87 cu m
Core diameter	1.495 m
Core height	1.06 m
Vessel diameter	6 m
Vessel height	2.2 m
Coolant temperature (inlet)	300 C
Coolant temperature (outlet)	500 C

Card 2/4

L 5171-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5022451

Many other details and data are given on reactor core and concrete shielding as well as on the reactor tank made of X18H9 stainless steel. A special chapter is devoted to the discussions of various control systems including power control, measurements, automatic regulation, reactivity compensation, and emergency protection. The replacement and handling of fuel elements is also discussed. The radiation shielding is briefly described. Some information is given on the selection of materials as well as on the experimental investigation of various control and safety systems. An extensive analysis of heat transfer system is also presented dealing with primary and secondary loops, heat exchanger, pumps, piping, emergency heat removal, steam generators and other equipment. In conclusion, some further possible improvements in the design and operation of fast neutron reactors are outlined including a more efficient burn-up of

Card 3/4

L 5171-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5022451

fuel elements, a further increase in temperature and an eventual use of fuel carbides instead of oxides. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 02Mar65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EE, NP

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 4/4 *md*